

GRACHEVA, N. P.

GAMALEYA, Nikolay Fedorovich; TIMAKOV, V.D., redakter; MILENUSHKIN, Yu.I.,
zamestitel' redaktera; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N.; YEMOL'YEVA, Z.V.;
TROITSKIY, V.L.; ROGOZIN, I.I.; GRACHEVA, N.P., sekretar'.

[Collected works] Sobranie sochinenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Vol 5. 1953. 290 p. (MLBA 7:5)
(Gamaleia, Nikolai Fedorovich, 1859-1949)

GRACHEVA, N. P.

GAMALEYA, Nikolay Fedorovich, akademik; YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V., redaktor;
MILENUSHKIN, Yu.I., redaktor; ROGOZIN, I.I. redaktor; TIMAKOV,
V.D., redaktor; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNICKOV, N.N., redaktor; YERMOL'YEVA,
Z.V., redaktor; TROITSKIY, V.L., redaktor; GRACHEVA, N.P., redak-
tor; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Collection of works] Sobranie sochinenii. Red.kollegiia V.D.Ti-
makov i dr. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol.1 (Red.Z.V.Yermol'-
eva, Yu.I.Milenushkin, I.I. Rogozin). 1956. 422 p.

(MLRA 10-6)
(ANTHRAX) (INSANITY) (CHOLERA, ASIATIC) ..

GRACHEVA, N.P.

The effect of mycerin on Mycobacterium tuberculosis [with summary
in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.4:66-70 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii infektsiy
(zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh. Planel'yes) epidemi-
logii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

GRACHEVA, Nina Petrovna; LAGOVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K.,
tekhn.red.

[A great life] Bol'shaja zhizn'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.
lit-ry, 1959. 46 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(GAMALEIA, NIKOLAI FEDOROVICH, 1859-1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

GRACHEVA, N.P.

Nikolai Fedorovich Gamaleia; on the 100th anniversary of his birth.
Sov. med. 23 no.3:139-145 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
(dir. - prof. S.N. Muromtsev) AMN SSSR.
(BIOGRAPHIES,
Gamaleia, Nikolai F. (Rus))

GRACHEVA, N.P. (Moskva)

Honored Academician N.F. Gamaleia. Fel'd. i akush. 24 no.3:35-38
Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(GAMALEIA, NIKOLAI FEDOROVICH, 1859-1949)

17(7)

SOV/25-59-2-33/48

AUTHOR: Gracheva, N.P., Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE: An Outstanding Microbiologist (Vydayush-chiysya mikrobiolog) ^{Vol. 24}

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 2, pp 71-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a biography of N.F. Gamaleya, the founder of Soviet microbiology, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth. There is one drawing.

Card 1/1

GAMALEYA, Nikolay Fedorovich; TIMAKOV, V.D., red.; MILENUSHKIN, Yu.I.,
zam.redaktora; TROITSKIY, V.L., red.toma; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV,
N.N., red.; YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V., red.; ROGOZIN, I.I., red.;
GRACHEVA, N.P., red.; MILENUSHKIN, Yu.I., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Collected works] Sobranie sochinenii. Red.kollegiia: V.D.
Timakov i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol.4. Pod red.
V.L.Troitskogo. 1960. 348 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(BACTERIOLOGY) (IMMUNOLOGY)

NAGDASEVA, A.I., dotsent; CHERNIKOVA, L.P.; GRACHEVA, N.P., kand.med.nauk

Influence of mycerin on disinfection of the conjunctival sac.
Vest.oft. no.3:33-35 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Glaznaya kliniki II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
N.I. Pirogova (zav. kafedroy - prof. N.A. Pletneva) II otdela
infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii infektsii
Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akad.
N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(CONJUNCTIVA)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu.V., kand. med. nauk,
red.; GRACHEVA, N.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; ANTONOV, B.N.,
red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Mycerin; experimental study and the results of its clinical
testing] Mitserin; eksperimental'noe izuchenie i rezul'taty
klinicheskogo ispytaniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 307 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut epi-
demiologii i mikrobiologii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes).
(ANTIBIOTICS)

KHARITONOVА, A.M.; GRACHEVA, N.P.

Experimental study of the new antitumor antibiotic aurantin. Vest.
AMN SSSR 17 no.3:13-23 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

MUROMTSEV, S.N., prof., ovt. red. [deceased]; ANAN'IN, V.V., prof., red.; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., prof., red.; ZIL'BER, L.A., prof., red.; MILENUSHKIN, Yu.I., kand. biol. nauk, red.; PAVLOV, P.V., prof., red.; TROITSKIY, V.L., prof., red. [deceased]; SHEVTSOV, D.G., red.; GRACHEVA, N.P., kand. med. nauk, red.

[Problems of infectious pathology and the experimental therapy of infections (on the 60th birthday of Professor Kh.Kh. Planel'es, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.); tr. v actions u the Istitut'e] Voprosy infektsionnoi patologii i eksperimental'noi terapii infektsii (k 60-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniya chlena-korr. AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh. Planel'esa); trudy instituta. Pod obshchey red. S.N. Muromtseva. Moskva, 1963. 495 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sovetskoyavstvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina, direktor Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR (for Mironovtsev). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zil'ber, Vygodchikov, Troitskiy).

GRACHEVA, N.P.; AKOP'YANTS, S.S.; KHARITONOVА, A.M.

Effectiveness of peroral administration of aurantin in the
treatment of Ehrlich's carcinoma. Antibiotiki 8 no.2:154-158
(MIRA 16:7)
F'63.

1. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii
infektsiy (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh.
Planet'yes) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni
N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR i otdeleniye khimoterapii onkologicheskoy
bol'nitsy no.62 (glavnyy vrach V.D. Margolin) Moskva,
(CANCER) (AURANTIN)

GRACHEVA, N.P.; KHARITONOVА, A.M.

Effect of aurantin on Brown-Pearce carcinoma in rabbits. Anti-
biotiki 8 no.3:268-273 Mr'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii
infektsiy (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh. Kh.
Planel'yes) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.
Gamalei AMN SSSR.

GRACHEVA, N. P.; KHARITONOVА, A. M.; AKOPYANTS, S. S.

"Effect of aurantin on epithelial tumors in animals and humans."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Dept of Infectious Pathology & Experimental Therapy, Inst of Epidemiology &
Microbiology, AMS USSR.

GRACHEVA, N. P.; KULIKOVA, M. F.

"Influence of cortisone on changes of streptomycin-susceptibility of mycobacteria
in vitro and during streptomycin therapy."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Dept of Infectious Pathology & Experimental Therapy, Inst of Epidemiology & Micro-
biology im N.F. Gamaleya, AMS USSR, Moscow.

GRACHEVA, N. P.; KULIKOVA, M. F.

"The heterogeneity of some of the Mycobacterium flora against antituberculosis antibiotics, and its significance in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis."

report presented at 4th Intl Cong, Hungarian Soc of Microbiologists, Budapest,
30 Sep-3 Oct 64.

Inst of Epidemiology & Microbiology, im Gamaleya, AMS USSR, Moscow.

REF ID: A61165 EMT(1)/ENG(v) Pg-4/Pg-5/Pg-4/Pg-4 GI
AM4047285 BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Vesil'yeva, Inna Leonidovna; Vereda, Sergey Vasil'yevich; Gracheva, N. P.

Repair, repair, maintenance and operation of gravimetric apparatus (Ustroystvo, poisk i remont i ekspluatatsiya gravimetricheskoy priborostroyiteli, Moscow, Izd-vo "Nedra", 1964, 223 p. illus., biblio.

KEY WORDS: gravimetric equipment, geophysics, gravimetry

SUMMARY AND COVERAGE: This book describes the principles of tuning, regulation and elimination of gravimetric equipment used in gravimetric exploration and scientific work in the Soviet Union. It contains descriptions of gravimeters, gravimeterometers, variometers, and tachometers, methods of tuning and operating the equipment of a quartz shop and methods of calibration and testing a system of quartz astatic gravimeters. The book is intended for geophysicists and technicians concerned with field gravimetry. It will be useful to students studying geophysics.

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gravimeters -- 33

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NO REF Sov: 019

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042130

S/0290/64/000/001/0056/0058

B

AUTHOR: Komolova, G. S., Gracheva, N. P.

TITLE: Stimulating effect of ultrasonic high frequencies on yeast cell reproduction

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoe otdeleniye. Izv. Seriya biologo-meditsinskikh nauk, no. 1, 1964, 56-58

TOPIC TAGS: yeast cell (*Candida tropicalis*), ultrasonic frequency effect, yeast cell reproduction, noncavitation condition

ABSTRACT: Literature studies indicate that ultrasonic frequencies inhibit yeast cell reproduction under cavitation conditions. The study investigates the effects of ultrasonic frequencies on yeast cell reproduction under noncavitation conditions using two ultrasonic oscillators submerged in oil water-cooled to maintain a temperature below 30°C. Yeast cell (*Candida tropicalis*) suspensions maintained on a synthetic culture medium were kept at 30°C for 12 hrs and exposed to ultrasonic frequencies (2 mc) for 2 min every hour for a 12 hr period. Yeast cell growth was investigated after

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042130

each successive exposure to the ultrasonic frequencies by a nephelometric method using a FEK-M colorimeter. In additional experiments yeast (*Candida tropicalis*) cultures were exposed every 2 hr during cultivation for 5 sec, 30 sec, 1 min, and 2 min. The number of yeast cells in 1 cm³ of culture fluid was used as an index. Experimental results show that the number of yeast cells in all samples exposed to ultrasonic frequencies was higher than in control samples. After 6 hrs of thermostating, even a 5 sec exposure to ultrasonic waves increases yeast cell growth. Maximum stimulation of reproduction is observed with a 30 sec exposure to ultrasonic frequencies and with longer exposure the effect is weakened. Ultrasonic frequencies under noncavitation conditions appear to exert a positive effect on yeast growth. "The authors express their gratitude to I. A. Terskov and I. I. Gitel'zon for valuable advice and comments during the present investigation." Orig. aut. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Krasnoyarsk (Physics Institute, Siberian Branch AN SSSR)

Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042130

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Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

GRACHEVA, N.P.; AKOP'YANTS, S.S.; KULIKOVA, M.F.

Study of the sensitivity of the body to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
following aurantin administration. Antibiotiki 9 no.3:238-243 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii infektsii
(zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh.Planel'yes) Instituta
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei i otdeleniye
khimioterapii 62-y onkologicheskoy bol'nitsy, Moskva.

ARISTOV, V.V.; LYAKHOV, L.L.; KADYROV, I.N.; GRACHEVA, N.P.; PETROVA, M.G.;
KOROLEV, B.N.

Predicting the structure of some Mesozoic depressions in Trans-
baikalia and problems relative to methods of prospecting for hidden
deposits. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 4 no.2:76-90 F '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Transbaikalia—Geology, Structural) (Prospecting)

GRACHEVA, N.S.

Treatment in otogenous brain abscesses. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.5:
100-101 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Altayskoy krayevoy bol'niy, Barnaul.
(BRAIN--ABSCCESS) (EAR--SURGERY)

GRACHEVA, N.S.; RABIL', M.Ya.

Dynamics of changes in the fundus oculi in otogenous abscesses of
the brain. Vest. otorin. 21 no.2:101-102 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Altayskogo meditsinskogo
instituta i Otolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya Altayskoy krayevoy
bol'nitsy.
(MIRA--DISEASES AND DEFECTS) (BRAIN--ABSCESS)

LET'YEN, A. V.; GRACHEVA, N. S. (Barnaul)

Method of inducing experimental abscesses of the brain. Arkh. pat.
no.2:82-83 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav. A. V. Let'yen) i kafedry
Otorinolaringologicheskikh zabolеваний (zav. - dotsent N. I.
Tumashova) Altayskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRAIN—ABSCESS)

GRACHEVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; VIKULIN, A.Ya., inzh.

Study of the chemistry of the interaction of gypsum with portland cement undergoing hardening under various conditions. Trudy NIIAsbestsementa no.14:24-49 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

BARKOVICH, T.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHEYKER, D.M., inzh.; GRACHEVA, O.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; KUPREYEVA, N.I., inzh.

Processes of autoclave hardening of asbestos cement. Trudy
NIIAsbestsementa no.8:25-65 '58. (MIRA 16:8)

GRACHEVA, O. I.

"A Study of the Sulfate Stability of Portland Cements With a Varying
Tricalcium Aluminate Content. "Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin
Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev, 27 Dec 54. (VM, 17 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

AUTHORS:

Berkovich, T. M., Kheyker, D. M., Gracheva, O. I.,
Kupreyeva, N. I.

30V/ 2c-120-2-42/63

TITLE:

On the Phase Composition of Products Formed in the Hydration
of C₃S and β-C₂S (K voprosu o fazovom sostave produktov
gidratisii C₃S i β-C₂S)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 2, pp.372-375
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This phase composition exerts considerable influence upon the properties of hardened cement stone. In spite of several published papers (Refs 1 - 5) this problem has not yet been cleared. Therefore the hydration processes were investigated at the Institute under different conditions of temperature and moisture together with the influence exerted by additions of ground quartz sand and asbestos. The compounds mentioned in the title were produced. The results showed the following: Ca(OH)₂ as well as calcium-hydrosilicates, the phase composition of which depends on the temperature, to which the system was exposed, form in the system C₃S-H due to the process of hydration. The determination of this phase composition

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SOV/20-120-2-42/63

On the Phase Composition of Products Formed in the Hydration of C_3S and $\beta-C_2S$

is rendered difficult by the fact that the characteristic lines for the fibrous hydrosilicates C_2SH_2 and $CSH(B)$ on the radiograms (3,04 and 1,83 Å) coincide with the lines of non-hydrated alite. It is true that the lack of characteristic lines of other hydrosilicates causes the formation of fibrous hydrosilicates to be considered probable (Figure 1). The absence of the exothermal effect at 830-860°C on thermograms (Figure 2, a, b, v) which is characteristic of $CSH(B)$ permits the conclusion that C_3S in C_2SH_2 forms under these conditions.

During the hydration of C_3S -A-H the amount of C_3SH_2 is considerably reduced, but on the whole the same phase composition as in the system C_3S -H is preserved. The influence exerted by treatment in an autoclave upon the hardness of cement stone of C_3S (Table 1) depends on the intensity of the former. A too intensive treatment leads to a decrease in hardness. Worked for 8 hours at 8 atmospheres excess pressure the stone gains in hardness. By the addition of ground quartz sand the phase composition of the new formations in the C_3S -H system produced by the autoclave treatment is abruptly changed (Figure 3). The $Ca(OH)_2$ -content is considerably reduced,

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On the Phase Composition of Products Formed in the Hydration of C_3S and $\beta-C_2S$

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

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C_3SH_2 and $C_3SH(A)$ are absent. Instead of strongly basic hydrosilicates C_3SH_2 and $C_3SH(A)$ weakly basic hydrosilicates $CSH(B)$ form. On the introduction of asbestos into the system the new formations are additionally changed. The influence of different regimes of the autoclave-treatment upon the hardness of a mixture of 75% C_3S + 25% S is still more complicated, as an overlapping of the corrosion effect of asbestos probably occurs here. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut asbesta, slyudy, asbestotsementnykh izdeliy i proyektirovaniya stroitel'stva predpriyatiy slyudyanoy promyshlennosti (All Union Scientific Research Institute for Asbestos, Mica, Asbestos-Cement-Products and for the Design of Factories of Mica Industry)

PRESENTED: December 18, 1957, by P. A. Rebinder, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

Card 3/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

On the Phase Composition of Products Formed in the
Hydration of C_3S and $\beta\text{-C}_2\text{S}$

SOV/20-120-2-42/63

1. Concrete--Phase studies
2. Concrete--Properties
3. Concrete--Processing
4. Concrete--Test methods

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

AUTHORS: Berkovich, T. M., Kheyker, D. M., Gracheva, O. I.,
Zevin, L. S., Kupreyeva, N. I. SOV/2o 12o-4-45/67

TITLE: Investigation of the Properties of Calcium Hydrosilicates
(Issledovaniye svoystv gidrosilikatov kal'tsiya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 12o, Nr 4, pp.853-856
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several authors based their explanations of the particular features of the technical properties (strength, shrinking) of binding materials on the conceptions concerning the phase composition, the structure and the existence of individual calcium hydrosilicates in the hydrated concrete. However, the data obtained by different authors concerning the individual calcium hydrosilicates do not always agree with each other. In order to obtain a clear picture of the phase composition of complicated systems of hydrosilicates a comprehensive phase analysis must be employed. In this connection the knowledge of such constants of hydrosilicates as the interplanar spacing, the line intensity in X-ray diagrams, the temperature and the magnitude of thermal effects, the position of the absorption.

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Investigation of the Properties of Calcium Hydrosilicates SOV/20-120-4-45/67

bands in the infrared spectra and similar data is necessary. Apart from these data an understanding of the technical properties of the individual hydrosilicates must be reached if the development of production methods of materials with prescribed properties is intended. In the Institute "Asbest-taement" a number of the most important hydrosilicates was synthetized, and their properties were studied. The X-ray diagrams (Fig 1) were recorded by means of CuK α radiation with a nickel filter on a diffractometer of the type UPC-50I with a Geiger counter. The curves of thermal differential analysis and of weight losses on heating (Fig 2) were determined on a thermalbalance. The absorption spectra in the infrared range (Fig 3) were taken on a IKS-11 spectrometer. Electron microscope images were obtained with a microscope EM-3 with an electron-optical scale factor of 3900. The hydrosilicate C₂SH (A) which is formed in the hydration of portland concrete and which leads to a reduction of the strength of autoclave products, was synthesized by a hydro-thermal treatment of a mixture of CaO with quartz sand mixed at a ratio of 2:1 at 175° during 72 hours. The hydrosilicate C₂SH(C) was formed after an identical treatment of 70 hours

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SOV/20-12c-4-45/67
Investigation of the Properties of Calcium Hydrosilicates

duration. Low-basicity hydrosilicates CSH(B) with a fiber-like texture of a basicity of from 1,25-0,8 play an important part in the autoclave hardening of sandy cements and low-basicity lime-sand mixtures. Together with tobermorite they are the cause for the high strength of these minerals. They were produced by a hydrothermal treatment of a mixture of CaO- and silicagel (1:1) at 175°, for 1, 2 and 3 hours or for from 6 - 8 hours. The hydrosilicate $\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_5\text{H}_5$ (tobermorite) was synthesized from CaO and quartz sand (0,8:1) at 175°, and a heating for from 12 - 48 hours or of 7 days. Hydrosilicate of flint CSH(A) was produced from CaO and quartz sand with a value of C/S = 0,8 + 18 % of water at a pressure of 100 kg/cm² at 175°, for from 14 to 60 days. The experiments showed that the reaction of the formation of hydrosilicates is considerably slowed down in pressed samples at a steaming in autoclaves as compared to the reaction of the same initial components taken as a suspension. In spite of the existing evidence (Ref 11) stating that among calcium hydrosilicates tobermorite has the greatest crushing strength, the experiments of the authors show, that the flexure strength of the

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SOV/20-120-4-45/67

Investigation of the Properties of Calcium Hydrosilicates

samples does not increase with growing content of tobermorite. It can be supposed that the flexure strength of fiber-like structures is by no means inferior to that of plate-like structures, which was proved. There are 3 figures and 11 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: February 5, 1958, by P. A. Rebinder, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1957

1. Calcium silicates--Properties 2. Calcium silicates--Phase studies 3. Calcium silicates--Analysis

CONT 4/4

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MAYYER, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RASHKOVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRACHEVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KHEYKER, D.M., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Physical properties and microstructure of calcium hydrosilicates.
Sbor. trud. ROSNIIMS no.17:66-76 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Calcium silicate)

VOLCHEK, I.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRACHEVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Studying the hardening process of asbestos-silicate insulating
materials. Stroi.mat. 8 no.10:35-38 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Insulating materials)

BERKOVICH, T.M.; KHEYKER, D.M.; GRACHEVA, O.I.; KUPREYEVA, N.I.

Composition of cement for the manufacture of autoclave asbestos cement. Trudy NIIAsbestsementa no.10:54-75 '59. (MIRA 16:8)
(Asbestos cement)

GRACHEVA, O.I.

Interaction of C₃A and C₄AF with gypsum under conditions of
hydrothermal processing. Trudy NIIAtesttsementa no.11:61-
67 '61.
(MIRA 16:9)

VOLKOV, O.S.; GRACHEVA, O.I.; KHEYKER, D.M.

Studying the interaction of clinker minerals with silica by
a method of X-ray quantitative phase analysis. Trudy NIIAsbest-
tsementa no.11:68-83 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

GRACHEVA, O.I.; VIKULIN, A.Ya.

Synthesis and study of the properties of hydroaluminates and
hydrosulfosaluminates of calcium. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.
11:91-113 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

GRACHEVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some physicochemical and engineering properties of synthetic
hydroferrites and sulfoalumoferrites of calcium. Trudy
NIIAsbesttsementa no.14:50-62 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

BARBAKADZE, Ye.C.: GRAZAVA, O.I.

Effect of the mineral composition of cement on the stability of asbestos cement in media containing hydrogen sulfide. Trudy NIIAsbestisemernia no.17:14-35 '63.

Chemistry of the interaction of products of the hydration of asbestos cement with hydrogen sulfide. Uoid.:36-54

(MIRA M:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

GRACHEVA, O.I.; VIKULIN, A.Ya.

Mastering methods of electron microscopy investigation of
cement stone and asbestos cement. Trudy NIIAsbestsementa
no.17:55-69 '63. (MIRA 7:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

GRACHEVA, O.S.; ZOLOTOVA, I.V.

Characteristics of certain tin ore deposits in the central Kolyma
Valley. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 88 no. 3:275-285 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut,
Leningrad. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo
obshchestva (for Gracheva).

(Kolyma Valley--Tin ores)

GRACHEVA, O.S.; KRYLOVA, L.I.

Structure and mineralogical features of the rare-metal deposit in
the upper Seymchan Valley. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.9:13-24 '59.
(MIRA 13:12)
(Seymchan Valley---Cobalt)

GRACHEVA, O.S.

Character of the localization of the endogenous mineralization in the
middle Kolyma. Trudy VSEGEI 60:63-72 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Kolyma Valley--Ore deposits)

CRACHEVA, O.S.; AKSENOVA, V.D.

Mineral associations and the vertical zonality of the Chapayev rare metal deposit. Trudy VSEGEI 60:73-80 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Deras-Yurega Valley--Metals, Rare and minor)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

ANFIMOV, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRACHEVA, R., inzhener; KARAKOZOVA,
V., inzhener.

Progressive methods of work in skinning. Mias.ind.SSSR 25 no.2:5-11 '54.
(MLRA 7:5)
(Hides and skins)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

ANFIMOV, A.; VOYNOVA, P.; GRACHEVA, R.

The standard "Beef in half carcasses and in quarters." Mias.ind.
SSSR 26 no.1:25-26 '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Beef) (Meat--Specifications)

ANFIMOV, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOYNOVA, P.; GRACHEVA, R.

The quality of hog hide processing. Mias. ind. SSSR 26 no.3:
14-15 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy pro-myshlennosti.

(Hides and skins)

GRACHEVA, R. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfonation

Jun 52

"Stereoisomerism of Omega-Styrenesulfonic Acid,"
A. P. Terent'yev, R. A. Gracheva, Z. F. Shcherbatova,
Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIV, No 5, pp 975 - 977

The authors proved that the styrenesulfonic acid obtained by heating styrene with pyridinesulfur-trioxide is the trans isomer. Exposing the trans isomer to light from a quartz lamp for 100 hrs yielded the cis isomer. This was confirmed chemically and by the use of absorption and Raman spectra. Presented by Acad A. N. Nesmeyanov 11 Apr 52.

223T15

Sulfonation and sulfonic acids of acidopholic substances

XXIV. Sulfonation of Isobutylene and Chlorobutylene
A. P. Terent'ev, A. V. Dzhankovskii, and R. A. Chikishev
Zhur. Org. Khim., 1971, 7, 1325-1327
Chemical State Univ., Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
i (1973); *C.A.*, 78, 13816; 77, 27183
SO₃ (10 g.) with 8 g. MeC₂CH₂ and 2 g. NaOH were heated in autoclave 10 hrs. at 100°, then treated with excess Ba(OH)₂ and Evans' reagent. The product was freed

of excess Ba with CO₂, while the non-1-hydroxy products were removed by extraction with CHCl₃. The product was converted to the Na salt with NaHSO₃ and the product was converted to the Na salt with NaHSO₃. From this, these exid. containing with barium salts, which were dried, and 1 g. grade material 3.1 K₂CH₃CO₂Na, 1.0 g. Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O, 0.6 g. KMnO₄, gave K₂CH₃CO₂Ba. Oxidation with KMnO₄ gave K₂CH₃CO₂Ba. However, when the reaction was carried out with 22 g. pyridine-SO₃ in 10 ml. CHCl₃ and 10 g. KMnO₄, it gave 81.5% mixed Ba salts, which were dried and 1 g. grade material 3.1 K₂CH₃CO₂Na, 1.0 g. Na₂S₂O₃·5H₂O, 0.6 g. KMnO₄, gave K₂CH₃CO₂Ba. Oxidation with KMnO₄ gave K₂CH₃CO₂Ba. The free sulfonic acids are stable only in a weakly acidic medium, i.e., above 80% concn.; they do not form salts with alkali metals.

Lab. Chem. Chem.
A. P. Terent'ev

62

AUTHORS: Terent'yev, A. P., Gracheva, R. A. 79-28-5-7/69

TITLE: Synthesis of the α -Amino Acid Through Furfuran Derivatives (Poluchenije α -aminokislot cherez proizvodnyje furana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 5, pp. 1167-1169 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the structure of the 2-methyl-1-furfurylcyclopropane synthetized by himself Kizhner (Reference 1) subjected this compound to oxidation on which occasion the furfuran ring converted to the carboxyl. The yield of 2-methylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid reached 77%. Also Kucherov used the same method in order to prove the structure of butyl- and isobutylfurfurylcarbinols. The easiness of this conversion made the authors think of utilizing this reaction also for the synthesis of fatty acid derivatives. The easily accessible furfurol and furfuran can also serve as initial products for many compounds. Many syntheses of furfuran according to Fridel-Krafts with chlorine anhydrides and acid anhydrides were

Card 1/3

Synthesis of the α -Amino Acid Through Furfuran
Derivatives

79-28-5-7/69

Card 2/3

described. Furfurol easily supplies the pyromucic acid and through its oxime supplies its nitrile. The furfuran derivatives can be converted to different ketones by means of organo-magnesium compounds. Based on these facts the authors make use of this reactivity of furfuranes also for the synthesis of α -amino acids, based on the capability of the furfuran ring to convert to carboxyl (see scheme). It has to be noticed that the amines as intermediate products in this reaction chain are already of interest by themselves. The described conversions were tested with three examples ($R = CH_3, C_3H_7, n - C_4H_9$). Acetyl furfuran was produced of furfuran and acetic anhydride in the presence of phosphoric acid; propyl- and butyl furfurylketones were produced of the nitrile of pyromucic acid according to Grignard. (yields were 60 - 70%). The reduction of the ketone oximes to the amines with zinc in acetic acid supplied a yield of 50 - 60%. The oxidation of the benzoyl derivatives of the amines was carried out with permanganate in alkaline medium. This way alanine, norvaline and norleucine were obtained.

Synthesis of the α -Amino Acid Through Furfural Derivatives 79-28-5-7/69

ned in yields of 50 - 70%.

There are 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1957

Card 3/3

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; VOLKOVA, L.M.

Synthesis of substituted acids with the use of furan derivatives.
Part 3: Ethyl esters of α -hydroxy acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 30
no.9:2947-2949 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Furaldehyde) (Acids, Organic)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; SHKURKO, O.P.

Synthesis of substituted acids via furan derivatives. Part 4:
Synthesis of γ -amino acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3711-
3714 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Amino acids)

86504

5.3620 1153, 1306, 2209

S/079/60/030/011/010/026
B001/B066AUTHORS: Terent'yev, A. P., and Gracheva, R. A.TITLE: Sulfonation and Sulfonic Acids of Compounds Sensitive to
Acids. XXVIII. Sulfonation of the Compounds $R_1R_2C=CH_2$.
Geometric Isomerism of Unsaturated Sulfonic Acids

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 11, pp.3663-3667

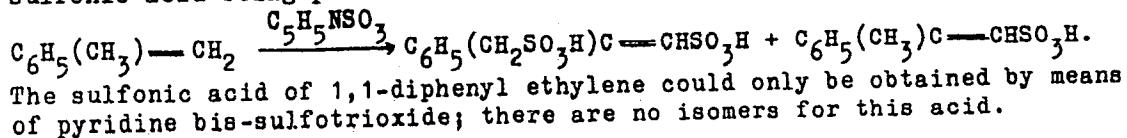
TEXT: Styrene is readily sulfonated not only by means of dioxane sulfotrioxide (Ref.2), but still more readily by pyridine sulfotrioxide; it has so far not been cleared which of the geometric isomers of ω -sulfonic acid is formed in this connection. Therefore, compounds of the type $R_1R_2C=CH_2$ (styrene, α -methyl styrene, α -chloro styrene, 1,1-diphenyl ethylene, α -vinyl naphthalene) were sulfonated, and several derivatives of styrene and 1,1-diphenyl-ethylene-sulfonic acid were obtained. The authors then studied their behavior on irradiation by ultraviolet light. Sulfonation of styrene took place on heating with pyridine sulfotrioxide (at a molar ratio of 1 : 2) in a sealed ampul. It was possible only in the case of

Card 1/3

86504

Sulfonation and Sulfonic Acids of Compounds S/079/60/030/011/010/026
Sensitive to Acids. XXVIII. Sulfonation of B001/B066
the Compounds $R_1 R_2 C = CH_2$. Geometric Isomerism of Unsaturated Sulfonic
Acids

the amide (melting point $142^{\circ}C$), by irradiation of ω -styrene-sulfonic acid derivatives by ultraviolet light, to separate a second, lower-melting isomer (melting point $96^{\circ}C$), which apparently represents a less stable cis-isomer. The Raman and infrared spectra of the two amide forms of ω -styrene-sulfonic acid confirmed their different geometric structures (Ref.3). Also the potassium salt of this acid is isomerized on UV irradiation, but to a lower extent than the amide. Also α -chloro styrene behaved like styrene in sulfonation. Sulfonation of α -methyl styrene was conducted with pyridine sulfotrioxide, pyridine bis-sulfotrioxide, dioxane sulfotrioxide at different ratios. In all cases, a mixture of mono- and di-sulfonic acid of α -methyl styrene was separated, with the unsaturated di-sulfonic acid being predominant in the mixture.

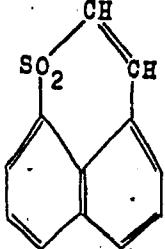


Card 2/3

86504

Sulfonation and Sulfonic Acids of Compounds
Sensitive to Acids. XXVIII. Sulfonation of S/079/60/030/011/010/026
the Compounds $R_1 R_2 C=CH_2$. Geometric Isomerism of Unsaturated Sulfonic
Acids B001/B066

Sulfonation of α -vinyl naphthalene with pyridine sulfotrioxide yielded,
quite unexpectedly, an unsaturated cyclic sulfone



owing to the presence of an active hydrogen in the
 α -position of the naphthalene ring. Only in the sulfonation
of styrene and 1,1-diphenyl ethylene, unsaturated mono-
sulfonic acids were obtained. The structure of the
resultant sulfonic acids was proved by oxidation with
potassium permanganate in alkaline medium (separation of
benzoic acid, not of sulfobenzoic acid). There are
4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State
University)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1959

Card 3/3

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; VOLKOVA, L.M.

Preparation of substituted acids via furan derivatives. Part 5:
Synthesis of D, L-Proline. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2826-2828 S '61.
(MIRÄ 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Proline) (Furan)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; VOLKOVA, L.M.

Synthesis of substituted pyrrolidinecarboxylic acids via furan derivatives. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.3:610-613 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Terent'yev).
(Pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid) (Furan)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.

Preparation of acids via furan derivatives. Part 7: Synthesis
of benzoylasparagine and benzoylisoasparagine. Zhur. ob. khim.
33 no. 2: 581-583 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Asparagine) (Succinamic acid) (Furan)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, N.N.; VOLKOVA, L.M.

Synthesis of furan analogs of tobacco alkaloids based on chalcones.
Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no. 12:4006-4011 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; TITOVA, L.F.; KAZBULATOVA, N.A.

Spectropolarimetric study of Schiff's bases in the furan series.
Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.6:1373-1375 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Terent'yev).

TERENT'YEVA, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; TITOVA, L.F.

Synthesis of carboxylic acids through furan derivatives. Part 8:
Cleavage of α -(2-furyl)ethylamine and preparation of optically
active benzoylalanine. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:513-515 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; TITOVA, L.F.; DEDENKO, T.F.

New method for the production of optically active aspartic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.6:1406-1408 F '64. (MIRA 17-2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Terent'yev).

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; DEDENKO, T.F.

Synthesis of optical isomers of β -aminobutyric acid. Dokl. AN SSSR
163 no.2:386-389 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (for Terent'yev).

ACC NR: AP6029017

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0021/0021

INVENTOR: Terent'yev, A. P.; Gracheva, R. A.; Bezruchko, V. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of α -phenylethyl carbamates. Class 12, No. 183734 [announced by Chemical Department, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, '21

TOPIC TAGS: phenylethyl carbamate preparation, phenylethyl isocyanate, phenyl compound, carbamic acid

ABSTRACT: In the proposed method, α -phenylethylcarbamates are obtained by the treatment of α -phenylethyl isocyanate with an alcohol at 20–80°C with subsequent removal of the alcohol by distillation in vacuo and isolation of the final product by some known method, e.g., recrystallization or distillation. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Sep65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.495.1.07

GRACHEVA, R. P.

BAYCHENKO, I.P.; GRACHEVA, R.P.

Physiological indexes of the degree of training of the neuromuscular apparatus. Trudy Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 3:75-76 '56
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Instituta fizicheskoy kul'tury im. Lesgafta;
zaveduyushchiy kafedroy professor A.N. Krestovnikov.
(NERVES) (MUSCLES)

GRACHEVA, R.P., aspirant

Supplementary research methods for determining active and dormant
forms of the tuberculosis process in children [with summary in French]
Probl.tub. 36 no.4:37-43 '59 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir.Z.A. Lebedeva).
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY, inf. & child
diag. of active & dormant forms (Rus))

GRACHEVA, R. P.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of blood protein fractions sensitive to tuberculin, and of the reaction of complement fixation in determining the activity of primary tuberculosis of children". Moscow, 1959.
19 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 111)

GRACHEVA, R. P.

Changes in blood protein fractions and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate in primary tuberculosis in children. Vop. och.
mat. i det. 4 no.3:54-58 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir.Z.A.Lebedeva).
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (TUBERCULOSIS) (ERYTHROCYTES)

GRACHEVA, R.P.

Symptom complex in chronic tuberculous intoxication in children.
Pediatriia 23 no. 5:37-41 My '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

GANDEL'EMAN, A.B.; GRACHEVA, R.P.; PROKOPOVICH, N.B.

Human adaptation to hypoxemina during muscular activity. Fiziol.
Zhur. 46 no. 7:851-859 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. From the P.F. Lesgaft Institute of Physical Culture, Leningrad.
(ANOXEMIA) (EXERCISE)

GRACHEVA, R.P., kand.med.nauk

Diagnosis of early tuberculous intoxication in children during the
first year of life in dispensary practice. Vop. okh. mat. i det.
6 no.10:14-20 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz dispansernogo sektora (zav. - prof. M.I.Oyfesbakh) Institute
tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
N.A.Shmelev).

(TUBERCULOSIS)

GRACHEVA, T.A.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry.
Catalysis

B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11285

Author : Margolis L.Ya., Roginskiy S.Z., Gracheva T.A.

Title : Oxides of Transition Metals as Catalysts of Oxidation of Hydrocarbons

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 5, 1368-1371

Association: Inst. of Physical Chemistry, Acad. of Sciences, G.S.S.R.

Abstract : Under dynamic conditions a study was made of catalytic oxidation of propylene in mixtures of C_3H_6 and O_2 , of 1:1 composition, diluted with nitrogen, at 200-400°. The studied catalysts (C) are classified as follows: 1) C of extensive oxidation: MnO_2 , NiO , $MgCr_2O_4$, yielding ~ 100% CO_2 and H_2O ; 2) C of destructive oxidation: V_2O_{5-x} , MoO_{3-x} , WO_{3-x} , UO_{3-x} , over which are formed, in addition to CO_2 and H_2O , formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, formic and acetic acid; 3) C of selective oxidation to acrolein -- Cu_2O , which produced at 400° a 60% yield of acrolein. It is assumed that active catalysts of extensive oxidation are oxides with incomplete d-shells, while active catalysts of mild oxidation can be catalysts of the type Ag and Cu_2O , in which gaps in the d-shell arise on modification of these C by oxygen.

Card 1/1

GRACHEVA, T.A.

S/191/62/000/003/C02/010
B101/B147

AUTHORS: Rastunin, I. V., Zupriyanov, N. V., Chirimanov, P. A.,
Zolotova, O. P., Gracheva, T. A.

TITLE: Production of indene cumarone resins from products of
petroleum pyrolysis

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1962, 3-5

TEXT: On suggestion of the Gosstroy (Gosstroy USSR), research was carried out in 1959-60 for production of indene cumarone resins (ICR) from petroleum by the Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (Eastern Institute of Coal Chemistry), Sverdlovsk, the zavod "Neftegaz" ("Neftegaz" Plant) Gor'kiy, and the Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Processes AS Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR), Baku. The present paper gives results obtained by the "Neftegaz" Plant. Light oil from petroleum pyrolysis was found to be the best initial material. Other products such as distillation residues yielded ICR of too dark coloring (222-636 of the iodimetric scale). AlCl₃ proved to be better than 91% H₂SO₄. It produced brighter ICR with a higher softening point (~ 120°C) and higher yields
Card 1/2

S/191/62/CCO/CO3/CO2/010
B101/B147

Production of Indene cumarone ...

(32-36%). From the light oil fraction (boiling range 166-212°C), the fractions 160-180°C and 160-200°C gave the best yields (35.8 and 39.9%, respectively) with softening points at 112.5 and 111°C, and bright coloring (35 and 35.4 of the iodimetric scale). Optimum polymerization occurred between 40 and 60°C. The process takes place in four stages: (1) Removal of phenols by alkali; (2) dehydration by H₂SO₄; (3) polymerization, neutralization, and washing; (4) distilling-off of the solvent with vapor. Asbestos resin plates, resilience 29.5-42.4 kg·cm/cm², hardness 3.04-3.62 kg/mm², water adsorption 0.55-0.89%, were produced from ICR with softening point 105-110°C by the Kiyevskiy zavod "Stroyindustriya" (Kiyev "Stroyindustriya" Plant). The plates meet the requirements of BTU (VTU). A floor covered with such plates is being under observation now. ICR produced from petroleum is 60% cheaper than ICR from raw materials of the coal-tar chemical industry. Even with the present price for ICR, the floor with ICR plates is 40% cheaper than boarded floor, and 70% cheaper than inlaid floor (data found by the Institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (Institute of New Building Materials of the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR)). There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

RASTANIN, I.V.; KUPIRIYANOV, N.V.; CHIRIMANOV, P.A.; ZOLOTOVA, O.P.;
GRACHEVA, T.A.

Preparation of indene-coumarone resins from pyrolysis products
of petroleum stock. Plast.massy no.3:3-5 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Indene-coumarone resins)

S/081/62/000/022/062/088
B166/B144

AUTHORS: Kupriyanov, N. V., Chirimanov, P. A., Zolotova, O. P.,
Gracheva, T. A.

TITLE: Production of coumarone-indene resins from pyrolysis products

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 487, abstract
22P75 (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i
neftekhimiya, no. 9, 1961, 13-16)

TEXT: To produce coumarone-indene resins, light oil fractions ($160-200^{\circ}\text{C}$
and $160-180^{\circ}\text{C}$) were polymerized in four stages (at $20-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ with AlCl_3 as
a catalyst): dephenolization with a weak alkali solution, drying with
sulfuric acid, polymerization followed by neutralization and washing
of the polymerization product, and steam distillation of the solvent. The
effects of initial products, catalysts (H_2SO_4 , AlCl_3) and process
temperature ($0 - 60^{\circ}\text{C}$) on the yield and quality of the resin were studied.
The article shows how these resins can be used in the production of

Card 1/2

Production of coumarone-indene resins ...

S/081/62/000/022/062/088

B166/B144

asbestos resin tiles, and it also gives their physicomechanical properties.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

CHIRIMANOV, P.A.; ZOLOTOVA, C.P.; GRACHEVA, T.A.; RUSAK, L.A.

Removing pyrolytic light oil from unsaturated hydrocarbons.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.9:10-13 '63. (MTRA 17:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy zavod "Neftegaz".

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

ABLICHENKOV, T.C., inzh.; GRACHEVA, T.A., inzh.; MINIKS, M.V., tekhnik

Purification of the waste water of phosphorus plants. Vod. i san.
tekhn. no.9:1-3 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

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1. 007 177

370CNY/05/16/001/0174/0177

DISCUSSION REF A2500L205

A. A.: Batsevina, T. I.; Gracheva, T. A.; Shcherbakova,

2. 007 177

3. 007 177

4. 007 177

5. 007 177

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

m/s/g

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

ISOLATION = 0 days * 0 days
1= 0, 2= 5 days

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"

GRACHEVA, T. I.

Gracheva, T. I.: "The reflection of light from absorbent liquids."
Kuybyshev State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. Kuybyshev, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; ill

GRACHEVA, T. I.

B102575A

51-6-15/26

AUTHOR: Gracheva, T. I.

TITLE: Reflection of Light from Absorbing Liquids.
(Otrazheniye sveta ot pogloshchayushchikh zhidkostey.)PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.6,
pp. 792-799. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper aims to elucidate the limits of application of Abbe-type refractometers, based on total reflection, to absorbing liquids. Aqueous solutions of erythrosin are used as absorbing liquids. These solutions exhibit selective absorption in the visible region. Measurements were carried out in polarised light for components of the light-vector parallel and perpendicular to the plane of incidence. The measured values of reflectivity were compared with those calculated using Fresnel's formula. The apparatus used consisted of a light source, polariser, refractometer and a receiver (photomultiplier). Details of the arrangement used are given in Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 5 shows the dependence of reflectivity of 10% solution of erythrosin on the angle of incidence. The incident light of

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Reflection of Light from Absorbing Liquids.

51-6-15/26

507, 490, 472, and 439 $\mu\mu$ traversed a glass-prism before falling on to the solution surface. Fig.6 shows calculated dependence of reflectivity on the angle of the incidence for solutions with the same refractive index but different coefficients of absorption. The curves marked 1 in Fig.6 are constructed for the coefficient of absorption $k = 0$ and the curves marked 2 to 5 represent the dependences for an increasing coefficient of absorption. The results obtained show clearly that in absorbing solutions the total reflection does not occur. At all angles of incidence, except 90° , the reflectivities are less than unity. The sharp rise of reflectivity observed for transparent substances ($k = 0$) disappears even for a very small coefficient of absorption of the order of 0.001. With increase of the coefficient of absorption the rate of change of reflectivity becomes less and less until the mean of the angle of total reflection loses its physical sense. The author

Card 2/3

51-6-15/26

Reflection of Light from Absorbing Liquids.

thanks I.V. Obreimov for advice. There are 6 figures,
4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshev Aeronautical Institute, Chair of Physics and
Electrical Engineering. (Kuybyshevskiy aviatcionnyy
institut, Kafedra fiziki i elektrotehniki.)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

SOV/58-59-8-18952

Translated from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 8, p 270 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gracheva, T.I.

TITLE: Concerning the Application of Refractometers to Absorbent Liquids

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-ta, 1958, Nr 4, pp 69-75

ABSTRACT: The variation of the coefficient of reflection is investigated near the critical angle of total reflection for a 10% aqueous solution of erythrosine and a 1% solution of crystal violet in the wave-length interval of 405-750 m μ . The graphs obtained indicate that near the maximum of absorption instead of the sharp increase in the intensity of the reflected light for the critical angle in transparent media, a gradual increase of the coefficient of reflection is observed, so that in the domain of absorption the concept of the critical angle loses meaning and the method of the critical angle becomes inapplicable.

B.V. Ioffe

Card 1/1

~~GRACHEVA, V.~~, planovik (Berovichi, Novgorodskoy obl.); ANDREYEV, I. (Borevichi, Novgorodskoy obl.); KAGANOV, L., korrespondent (g. Berovichi, Novgorodskoy obl.)

Make full use of productive capacities. Prem. koop. 12 no.10:22
0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Reydovaya brigada zhurnala "Promyslovaya kooperatsiya."
2. Artel' "Metallist" (for Gracheva). 3. Rayonnaya gazeta "Krasnaya iskra" (for Andreyev). 4. Zhurnal "Promyslovaya kooperatsiya" (for Kaganov).

(Berovichi--Electric machinery industry)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5

BUCHIN, A.N.; BUCHEVA, V.N.; GRACHEVA, V.P.; KERZHNEVA, V.Ye.

Economic problems ... the programming of the development of
the Delina oil field. Trudy VNII no.39:95-107 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516510017-5"